

BUILDING STRIKE CRASS AT HAND.

Lockout of the Plasterers
Regarded as a
Challenge.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

Employers Have Declared Their
Intention to Begin Their Fight
in Earnest To-morrow.

OTHER TRADES MAY JOIN.

Several of the Big Organizations of
Employers Likely to Be Drawn
Into the Warfare in
Sympathy.

The crisis in the fight between the Plasterers' Society and the Employing Plasterers' Association is now at hand. The lockout of union plasterers by the Employing Plasterers' Association is looked upon as a challenge to the Board of Walking Delegates. The members of the Employing Plasterers' Association will go on a picnic to-day, and to-morrow will start to work with as many non-union men as they can find.

The Board of Walking Delegates will meet on Wednesday and order sympathetic strikes of all the other trades on the buildings where non-union men are employed. How many people will be ordered out will depend upon the number of buildings which the employing plasterers will be able to supply with non-union men.

It was admitted yesterday that the situation was a serious one. President William J. O'Brien, of the Board of Walking Delegates, said: "It looks as if the Employing Plasterers' Association wants to fight. Of course, the Board of Walking Delegates will support the union plasterers, as it has promised to do, but how many men will be ordered out in sympathy with the striking plasterers will depend on the power of the employing plasterers to replace the strikers with non-union men."

The Board of Walking Delegates as at present constituted represents about 60,000 workmen engaged in about forty or fifty trades. In case of general strikes being ordered all members of the trades at work when a sympathetic strike is ordered can be ordered to quit work. There is never any time when representatives of all the trades are at work at the same time as many of the trades start work early in the construction of a building and finish up their work before other trades begin.

At most only 20,000 or 25,000 could be affected at the one time if every building in the city were involved. Orders might be involved through their work being delayed. There was talk yesterday of the Mason Builders' Association and the United Building Trades, two powerful associations of employers, also declaring a lockout unless the trouble between the Plasterers' Society and the Employing Plasterers is speedily settled.

SOCIALIST AMONG THEM.

Central Labor Unionists Startled by the
Declaration of One of Their
Comrades.

If there is anything the Central Labor Union as a whole wishes to avoid it is to be taken for a Socialist body. It represents the conservative elements of labor and is proud of it. Consequently, when a delegate yesterday announced that he was a Socialist, he started a commotion. The man who declared himself a Socialist was Delegate Scheurer, of the Bookbinders' Union.

A movement had been made in the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union to have Scheurer expelled. The reasons given were that his principles were at variance with the principles of organized labor.

A sharp discussion followed, during which Scheurer was indirectly charged with having been responsible for reports of the Central Labor Union to Socialist organs, which were calculated to be derogatory to the central body.

Delegate Keld, of the Adams and Cylinders Pressmen, referring to Scheurer, said: "I don't like to say anything unpleasant, but I believe this man is a spy for the Socialist Labor party."

"If he is a spy, then the sergeant-at-arms ought to be directed to put him out," shouted a delegate from the rear of the hall, and everything was confusion.

A motion to suspend the delegate at once was lost, and a motion to lay the question of suspension over indefinitely was carried. It was decided that if charges were to be made they should be made in writing.

CLUB FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Several Young Women Have Organized One
for Their Benefit.

Through the efforts of Miss Florence Fairview and several other young women a Business Women's Club has been established at No. 203 West Fourteenth street. It will receive young women or girls who are employed by the day or those seeking employment. In speaking of the new club Miss Fairview said: "Many of the working women have long felt the need of something of this kind. The girls can obtain board and rooms, including laundry, for a moderate cost. The club will not only provide a home for many girls at a moderate cost, but it will also furnish them with a place where they can hold meetings. The club has already seventy-five members and fifteen of them board in the house."

MAY SUCCEED JANSSENS.

Archbishop Keane's Announcement of His
Return Taken in That Light.

Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, who was summarily removed by His Holiness Leo XIII, is about to return to the United States. Letters received here yesterday say that he will relinquish his duties at the Propaganda within a few days and will then go to France, where he expects to pass a few weeks with personal friends. He will arrive in this city during the last week in July. But it is more than probable that unexpected circumstances will bring him here sooner than he expects.

It is said that he is to be appointed Archbishop of New Orleans to succeed the venerable Archbishop Janssens, who died suddenly a week ago while on his way to this city. It is known that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland will favor the appointment of Archbishop Keane to this important charge. He is very close to them, and they are anxious that he should once more resume his work among the hierarchy here. It is also an open secret that the Archbishop is not satisfied with his work in Rome and that he would prefer to be here among his own friends.

Take the D. L. & W. R. R. to Chicago. Day coaches and sleeping cars through without change. Low rates. Fast time—Adv.

POOR LOTRIES THE GOLD CURE.

Ah La Nee, a Cherokee Chief,
a Patient at White
Plains.

HE SMILES AT JABS.

First Drank Moonshine Whiskey
and Became Acquainted
with Snakes.

CHASED THEM EVER AFTERWARD

In His Cups He Made It Warm for Old
Soldiers at Hampton—Gold
Treatment Fires His
Ambition.

The phrase, "Minn wan kon, ee ah chee hee," which, being interpreted, is to say, "Will you have a drink of the water?" is largely responsible for the present heretofore condition of Ah La Nee, which, name, being in turn interpreted, means, "He of This Earth." Ah La Nee is not only nerve-racked, but he is also, with a sad little smile, that he is also nerve-racked. That is why he is at the Keeley Institute at White Plains.

He of This Earth is no ordinary patient, with nothing but a large fortune to recommend him. He is the most distinguished patient that the institute has ever harbored, so far as lineage goes. Long before the Mayflower landed on the black Massachusetts shores, the forefathers of He of This Earth were roaming through the forests of what is now called the South. He comes from a long line of chiefs; a line so long and glittering with the polish of great age that history is baffled when it attempts to tell when his ancestors were not mighty lords of the Cherokees. And he is a chief himself. Alas! however, the baneful effects of civilization snared him in its meshes, and He of This Earth acquired a love for whiskey. Not good whiskey, mind you, with the name of the distiller stamped on every bottle, but moonshine whiskey, the kind that costs the least and goes the furthest. That is why He of This Earth is now at White Plains.

Chasing the Serpent.
This doughty young chief—for he is only twenty—heard a moonshiner one day exclaim to his father: "Minn wan kon, ee ah chee hee?" He heard his father grunt in the affirmative, saw a brown bottle handed to the old man, and later in the day he saw him beat all his squaws and have the merriest kind of a time on the Cherokee reservation of North Carolina. The next time He of This Earth heard the phrase drip in liquid harmony from the lips of a pale face he tried his fangs at the brown bottle. That settled it, for, as he admits with true aboriginal ingenuousness, he has been chasing the serpent which lurks in the wine glass ever since, and has met with the most unqualified success.

"When I am sober," said He of This Earth yesterday, as he gazed somewhat sadly out over the broad stretch of Westchester landscape, "I am a very good Indian; when I'm drunk I'm a very bad Indian. And," he plaintively added, "that's why I'm here."

And the record of He of This Earth proves his words. Rich and powerful for a Cherokee, he first met the brown bottle at the tender age of sixteen years and seven months. He recalls the date perfectly, for he says that he lay on his back in his father's corn field, unable to move, for three days after that memorable occasion. Thereafter he had no difficulty in obtaining moonshine whiskey from the accomplished mountain chemists of North Carolina.

"After over a week after my first attempt," he said yesterday, "I never touched a drop. Then I tried it again. It was corn whiskey, white as the pure alcohol itself, and from that day to this I have spent a large portion of my time in violating the laws of the United States, which say that an Indian must neither get drunk nor drink liquor."

Theory of Incubation.
"My father, who is rich and owns a 700-acre farm, free of all mortgage or Federal supervision, used to do a lot of drinking himself. Indians have a theory that if they drink a lot of rum it will inoculate their posterity, enabling future generations to drink just enough to kick others without getting drunk themselves. But when my father saw that I was getting drunk so often that I slept in the hayrick six nights out of the seven he thought that I had been properly inoculated, and quit himself, much to the joy of my mother, whose brain was absolutely blank when it came to head. Then my father became ambitious for me, and assured me that it was my duty to elevate my race. And I mean to do it," said the young Indian. He spoke with all sincerity. He is a very intelligent fellow, and the chloride has made him serious and remorseful. He means what he says.

"So," he continued, "my father, who, of course, has great wealth, and who had little difficulty in getting me admitted to the Indian School at Hampton, Va. For a month or so I was so interested in my studies that I let the whiskey alone. One day, however, an old veteran at the Soldiers' Home, gave me a drink of rye whiskey. I had never tasted any real whiskey, having hitherto been quite content with corn. That one drink set me going. Before I returned to the school, I had very nearly succeeded in reducing the amount of the pension roll disbursements by killing off a few old soldiers."

Smart School Boy.
"Fortunately I did not actually kill any veterans, but I was kept locked up for some time, and this made me mad. When I got out I got more of the rye, and knocked out a few more veterans. I also let a few dead soldiers of the plant variety strewn along the highway. Then they sent me back to my father. When my mother told me that the old gentleman hadn't been killed, nor inflicted any real wounds for months, I determined to go back to the school and behave myself. For a long time I did so, and the professors told me that I was the smartest boy they had ever had at the school. They told me that as a chief I ought to try to learn, and to rescue my people from the alcohol. I honestly tried to do so, but one day I broke loose again and proved that when drunk I was a very bad Indian. I have to fight when I am drunk, do you?"

Receiving a response that appeared to be entirely satisfactory to him, He of This Earth continued: "I tried very hard to let whiskey alone, and the teachers at the school did all they could to help me. They presented a number of people who had sold or had given me liquor, but when a man down Hampton way gets a little drunk, he is not a bad fellow. He gives an Indian a drink, because he knows that the United States forbids it, I suppose. So the result was that I was drunk twice a week, and finally came to the conclusion that I couldn't stop by my own efforts. The principal of the school sent a

The Men Who Have This Country's Supply of Wheat Cornered.

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.
PILLSBURY OWNS ONE-HALF OF THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, OR ABOUT 10,000,000 BUSHELS.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.
ARMOUR CONTROLS FOUR MILLION BUSHELS OF ARMOUR AND HIS ALLIES CONTROL 14,000,000 BUSHELS.

5,000,000 BUSHELS.
THE REMAINING OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES.

They've Got Nearly All.
Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, owns about one-half of the visible supply, or 10,000,000 bushels. Armour controls a great part of the remaining supply of July wheat, leaving about 5,000,000 bushels free of the output of the United States.

**BOIES GIVES UP
SILVER AT 16 TO 1.**
The Ex-Governor Has Renounced That Radical Doctrine.
COST HIM A NOMINATION.
He Has Withdrawn from the Ranks of the More Pronounced White Metallists.

ADVICE TO YALE MEN.
President Dwight in His Baccalaureate Sermon Discourses on Progress in the Twentieth Century.

New Haven, Conn., June 27.—President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, delivered his annual baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the Academic and Scientific departments this morning. The seniors, wearing their classic mortar board caps and gowns, filled the body of the church.

President Dwight said in part: "You are to live in the twentieth century, and to live for the forward movement of the time. There can be no question of the forces of those statements, if you are to live at all, for the years of the nineteenth century are ended. The latter statement must hold equally true with regard to you, if your life in the future is to be worthy of your calling as educated men and to answer in it measure to the privileges bestowed upon you in the university. What, then, have you only to do? You have the many part in the forward movement? It will be, first of all, to be a man in your own personal life. The forward movement is a movement for and toward the best manner of living for each and every man. Its purpose and end are to bring all to the highest condition of manhood. You cannot take a true part in the movement, much less can you realize a large success in it, if you are false to yourself. The Victorian army will move on without you; as best it may add you as a resisting force, in case you are not an enlisted soldier, fall of the spirit of the cause. The danger incident to these closing years of the old century—look about you among the leaders and followers on every side and see the multiplying evidences of this fact—is that selfishness and gain and pretence and deception and outward show, with inward emptiness, will lay hold upon men's lives and make them useless for the struggle of the ages."

MONEY FOR THREATS.
A Tramp So Frightened Two Girls That They Brought Cash from the House When Help Was Within Call.

Newport, R. I., June 27.—Miss Hutton, the fifteen-year-old daughter of G. M. Hutton, was walking with her governess late Saturday afternoon near their villa, "Shamrock Cliff," on Castle Hill, one of the most prominently located of the Newport Summer houses, when she was accosted by a tough-looking tramp, who in a brutal manner demanded money.

The two women were too frightened to make any outcry, for when they stated they had no money with them they were threatened with violence. Miss Hutton and her governess were so prevailed upon, that to satisfy the tramp they rushed to the house and brought back the money. The tramp then disappeared and was not seen again.

It was not until the tramp had shrunk away and disappeared among the shrubbery that the women put up a cry for help. A great hue and cry was made to catch the forlump. When Mr. Hutton returned home and was notified he immediately reported the case to Police Headquarters. The only description Miss Hutton could give was that the vagrant had lost two of the fingers from one hand, but she could not tell which hand it was.

With this meagre description the alarm was sent out by the police, but after a diligent search no trace of the man could be found. The affair so wrought upon Mrs. Hutton, the girl's mother, that she has given orders that the governess must not leave the grounds unless accompanied by some of the male help on the premises.

Twenty-six Miners Crushed.
Valparaiso, June 27.—Twenty-six miners have been killed by a fall of rock in the Labor mines, in the Province of Atacama.

MEN CURED FREE.
The Private Formula of a Noted Physician Made Public.

WEAKENED MANKIND MAY NOW GRASP A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

A resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., desires to send free to mankind a prescription which will cure them of all nervous debility, restores them of all the dormant and ailing organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experiment it is a remedy that any man suffering from any form of nervous debility ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health, strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years' research as to what combination would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men ought to write for such a remedy at once. A request stating you are not writing out of curiosity but wish to give the remedy a trial, to Mr. H. C. Olds, box 107, Kalamazoo, Mich., will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where the information came from. Write to-day.

SENATE'S LAST TARIFF WEEK.

Leaders Expect to Complete
the Bill Within That
Time.

MAY BE NO CONFERENCE.

Latest Scheme Is, with Speaker
Reed's Aid, to Rush the Sched-
ules Through the House.

BUT THEN QUAY WILL OBJECT.

He Has Been Promised Relief for the
Philadelphia Carpet Manufac-
turers when the Committees
Get Together.

Washington, June 27.—The Republican tariff leaders are ready to start in the morning on what they hope will be the last week of the Tariff bill in the Senate. But unless they develop an unexpected interest and reach the Senate earlier than the majority of the Senators they will not come near it.

It is necessary every morning to drum up a quorum, only a handful of Senators being present to listen to the Chaplain's prayer. It takes from half to three-quarters of an hour to secure a quorum, and even during the afternoons a call of the Senate is not an unusual thing.

The latest scheme of some of the House leaders is to rush the amended bill through just as it comes from the Senate. In this case there would be no conference, and the bill could go to the President that much sooner. So many changes have been made lately in harmony with the House bill that it is thought this could be done.

Then, Speaker Reed has the House well in hand, and can do what he pleases with it. If such a policy is followed there will be trouble in the Senate. The Republican party next winter Senators Quay and Penrose both have the promise of Senator Allison that they will be taken care of in conference on carpet wools and one or two other matters. It was only by the making of this promise that Senator Quay desisted from his intention of holding up the tariff bill until the rates on third-class wool had been made to suit the desires of the Philadelphia carpet manufacturers. If he is turned down now it means trouble.

The same is true with Senator Hawley on the tobacco schedule. A number of other Senators are in the same fix. It was the only way Senator Allison and other members of the committee could avert trouble, and the promises were made.

The Republicans of the Finance Committee have decided that the duty on hides should be 29 per cent ad valorem. The Senate Finance Committee think this rate is high, but will stand by it.

RAIDED A MINT IN THE MOUNTAIN.

Secret Service Men Bro
Up the Notorious Bull
Valley Gang.

WORKED IN ARK.

Coin Made in the Woods V.
Passed by Confederates in All
the Large Cities.

TRACED BY THE MATERIAL

Detectives Followed the Metal an
Tools from Chicago to the Fortress
in the Wilderness Where
the Money Was Made.

Little Rock, Ark., June 27.—Deputy United States Marshals attached to the Fort Smith court have captured three men whose arrest, it is believed, has effectively broken up the once famous band of counterfeiters known to Secret Service operators all over the United States as the Bullfrog Valley Gang.

The gang was one of the most dangerous organizations of counterfeiters that has operated in the United States in recent years. Their headquarters, "mint," was situated in Pope County, Arkansas, a gang and branches for the purpose of floating their bogus money in nearly all the principal cities in the country, and even to the Secret Service men say, in Toronto, Canada, and the City of Mexico.

Some of the most noted counterfeiters and confidence men of the country were its members and agents. At the last term of the Federal Court held in this city eight defendants were returned against members of the band. These parties are now in custody awaiting trial.

Several other members of the gang have been convicted for passing counterfeit money in various cities, and are now serving terms of imprisonment. The Secret Service headquarters in Little Rock has received information from Fort Smith that officers of that district have succeeded in capturing three more members of the gang. It is the opinion of the officers that the capture of these men effectually wipes out the gang.

The members of the gang sought a remote spot in the fastnesses in the mountains of Pope County and settled there as rough mountaineers. They dressed like the natives and adapted themselves to their customs to such a degree that the residents of the county paid no attention to their suspicious men to be honest money makers.

The money was manufactured in the mountain "mint" and shipped to agents in all parts of the country to be distributed. All efforts on the part of the officers to locate the "mint" were baffled for a long time. Detectives in Chicago discovered that counterfeit materials were being shipped from that city, and by a line of work they traced the shipments to the Pope County mint of the Bull Frog Valley gang.

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<p>Velour Couch, Heavy Fringe, well upholstered... 4.98</p>	<p>3 ft. White Enamel Bed, with mattress and wire spring complete 4.98</p>	
<p>EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING.</p>	<p>FOUR-ROOM FLATS, furnished completely, 100.00 & 150.00</p>	<p>UNEQUALLED CREDIT SYSTEM.</p>

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